

Melbourne Botanic and Domain Gardens, Victoria.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

MELBOURNE BOTANIC GARDENS,

GOVERNMENT HOUSE GROUNDS AND DOMAIN.

BY

W. R. GUILFOYLE, F.L.S., C.M.R.B.S., LONDON,  
CURATOR.

MELBOURNE:  
BY AUTHORITY, JOHN FERRES, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

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1877



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE CURATOR OF THE  
BOTANIC AND DOMAIN GARDENS, MELBOURNE.

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TO THE HONORABLE FRANCIS LONGMORE, M.P., MINISTER FOR  
LANDS AND AGRICULTURE, ETC., ETC.

SIR,

Botanic Gardens,  
Melbourne, 25th June, 1877.

I have the honor to submit herewith my Fourth Annual Progress Report on the Botanic and Domain Gardens, dating from July 1876.

The general work accomplished in the Botanic Gardens during the financial year has been considerable. Though the weather at times proved very adverse—one flood in particular doing much damage—operations steadily continued. The extra laborers allowed last year (12 in number) enabled me to make great advances in my general design for remodelling these grounds. It is to this temporary and extraneous source of labor that I have in a great measure to look for accomplishing the work of renovation; the regular staff being mainly employed in keeping the Gardens in order. Should the same amount of assistance be granted in the future, the completion of the Botanic Gardens will be most materially forwarded.

The whole of the men employed in the Gardens now work on a departmental system, which has taken some time and experience to perfect. It is most satisfactory in its results. By this means an increased sense of responsibility is created, and a healthy spirit of emulation excited. Speaking collectively, the staff deserve commendation for the manner in which their duties were performed during the year.

In the draft estimates forwarded by me for the ensuing financial year there is a total decrease of £620, as compared with last year, on the amount for the Garden and Domain.

It is highly desirable that on entering a Botanic Garden visitors should at once recognise the purpose to which the grounds are devoted, by seeing groups arranged according to their botanical order.

Thoroughly appreciating this fact, I have continuously held in view the production throughout the Gardens of a classified system, which, instead of being dwarfed by localisation to one particular spot, should be broad, intelligible, and widely spread. In some public gardens the climate would prevent this being done to any material extent; but such an objection cannot be urged in this colony. No necessity exists for allowing botanical correctness and landscape effect to clash in the development of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens. To combine the two, as I have pointed out in previous reports, has been my design from the beginning; and that design has been carried out as the work of renovation went on. As stated in my last report, the first group—Amaryllidæ—was completed, near the Band stand, last year. This year, a large number of orders have been grouped in suitable positions, as follow:—

On the new Lawn (8 acres in extent, and made this year) the following have been placed:—Laurineæ, Pittosporaceæ, Saxifrageæ, Solaneæ, Proteaceæ, Polygaleæ, Anonaceæ, Magnoliaeæ, Ranunculaceæ, Urticeæ (including Ulmaceæ, Moraceæ, Cannabinaeæ, and Plataneæ), Ternstroemiaceæ, Erieaceæ, Epaerideæ, Rosaceæ, Cupuliferæ, Thymeleæ, and Berberidaeæ. This lawn (which is of larger dimensions than any of the other three in the Botanic Gardens) will have a sward composed of mixed grasses, principally *Stenotaphrum glabrum* (buffalo grass); *Cynodon dactylon* (couch grass), and English lawn grasses. A judicious mixture of these produces a more elastic, permanently vivid, and beautiful turf than any single species of grass.

On the lawn near the Reservoir, close to Anderson street, the orders Myoporineæ, Acanthaceæ, Verbenaceæ, Serophularineæ, and Bignoniaeæ have been grouped. It was necessary for taking the new Conservatory levels to lower the crest of the hill in this spot; and a triangular piece of lawn was then formed, on which the above orders were grouped. Close to the reservoir is arranged the order of the Jasmineæ, which includes the *Fraxinus*, &c. The fence enclosing the reservoir has proved useful as a trellis for training the climbing species—such as the Jasmines.

A list of the species belonging to each order as grouped, will be found in Appendix A attached to this report.

The plants representing these and other orders were mostly taken from thickets and other places where they were hidden from view, or scattered promiscuously over the grounds. It is necessary to add that the different species have not been placed in formal beds, but in irregular

groups, cut out of the sward ; and so arranged that the taller growing specimens are placed in the centre, the shrubs or herbaceous kinds in front.

The curves are so formed that the visitor can read the name of each plant without walking on the beds ; and besides the botanical term and authority for it, the vernacular name, habitat, &c., is given upon the label. It is also my intention to place in each particular group a label detailing the general medicinal properties of the order, whether stimulant, febrifugal, demulcent, &c., &c., &c. By thus grouping the different orders, the requisite landscape effect is preserved, while the botanical student's researches are facilitated. Very shortly other important orders will be located in suitable spots, including the Myrtaceæ, Leguminosæ, Liliaceæ, Salacineæ, Betulineæ, Sapindaceæ, Malvaceæ, Tiliaceæ, Sterculiaceæ, Rubiaceæ and Araliaceæ. So far as the work has proceeded, the improved appearance of the Gardens has been fully recognised and acknowledged. The classification and exhaustive catalogue (the latter being nearly completed) will render easy the task of scientific enquirers, whose visits are actuated by other motives than mere admiration for beautiful scenes and landscape pictures.

While on this subject, I may point out that the mere fact of some groups being at present incomplete as collections of the various species, is not to be taken as an indication that the Gardens are altogether deficient in genera which are unrepresented in the groups. It will be readily understood that until the rough work of formation is thoroughly over, a landscape gardener must be very careful in dealing with the sensitive material with which he has to produce his effects. It will also be apparent that while some varieties of plants are sufficiently hardy to be at once placed in the midst of the alterations going on around them, others necessary to complete the group require greater care in the manner and season of transplanting. Having explained the progress made thus far, in making the Botanic Garden really worthy of the name, it only remains to say that when the general design is completed, thousands of very valuable botanic specimens will be planted out in their appropriate localities. I have every confidence that the result will be a garden in which facility of research, and scientific classification, will combine with sterling beauties of landscape scenery.

It is scarcely necessary for me to contradict a statement which has been made, that valuable botanic specimen trees have been destroyed in the course of the improvements effected in these grounds. Every care has been taken of plants which it became necessary to remove ; and the

precautions in handling were attended with the greatest possible success. The collection of valuable specimens is an extremely rich one. It is being augmented daily; and when the catalogue (of which the press copy is now in an advanced state) is issued, it will be found how unfounded these malicious assertions really are. Plants removed have always been carefully attended to, and even the smaller shrubs have been housed, until they could be permanently placed in their appropriate situations. If the necessary funds are granted, it is my intention immediately to commence a lawn, stretching from the gravel walk at the lower part of the palm house lawn, to the margin of the lake. This lawn I purpose planting with the very beautiful orders of Leguminosæ, and Myrtaceæ—the latter embracing 30 or 40 varieties of *Eucalyptus*, *Eugenias*, &c., &c.—some of them magnificent trees of towering stature, others dwarfed but pretty bushes, and all alike charming not only for their foliage but their flowers. Let me briefly describe one or two species of this order as an indication of the effects to be produced with such materials at command. First the *Syzygium Moorei* (of which I have seen whole forests, in Northern New South Wales and Queensland) attaining a height of 70 or 80 feet, and affording when in full bloom, one of the most gorgeous spectacles imaginable; its every branch and even a part of the stem, clothed with one mass of royal purple blossoms, having the appearance of rich pile velvet. Again, what can be more splendid than the brilliant scarlet flowers of some of the *Callistemons*, their numerous and lengthy filaments giving them the appearance of gorgeous bottle brushes! The yellow, lilac, white or pink erect flossy blooms of the *Melaleucas*, peeping above their graceful foliage, are objects of great beauty; and there are many other genera equally handsome. Even the scarlet and yellow varieties of the *Eugenia Malaccensis*, which I met with in Fiji during the cruise of H.M.S. *Challenger*, and which have lately been added to our collection, might by a little care, be acclimatised, and lend a charm to the group. The previous existence in this spot of some large growing species of the order named, and the suitability of the situation to their successful growth, induced the selection of this locality in my original design, for the effect to be created. When this work is accomplished, the lake, now hidden to the view from the upper lawn, will be seen through glimpses afforded between the groups, and thus add variety to the scenery. The dwarf shrubs in the classified groups, backed by the varied foliage and graduated forms of the taller and more stately species, should form component parts of a Public Garden, which,

from its extent of aereage and great natural eapabilities, admits of diversified treatment.

I have spoken of contrasted foliage. The imposing effect of this, even without the adjunct of a single flower, may be seen in an exceilent picture (by Sonntag) in the Melbourne National Gallery, entitled "A Scene on the Hudson" showing the remarkable results produced by such eombinations. Lower down on this new Lawn, near the margin of the lake, will be placed Salacineæ, Betulineæ, and Sapindaceæ; such a position being particularly suited to them, as they are lovers of moisture.

The Fern Gully now eontains an extensive colleetion of beautiful plants. Where half a dozen speeies only were formerly represented, a space about 140 yards in length, with slopes of 50 yards at the widest part, is filled with graceful representatives of the fern kingdom, and species of trees and shrubs loving cool shade and moisture. The arborcal ferns include some magnifieent speeimens of *Alsophila Australis*, *Alsophila excelsa*, *Dicksonia antarctica*, *Dicksonia squarrosa*, *Dicksonia Youngiana*, *Cyathea medullaris*, *Cyathea dealbata* (silver tree fern), *Cyathea Cunninghami* and *Hemitelia Smithii* &c. The dwarf ferns comprise many species of *Pteris*, *Aspidium*, *Asplenium*, *Lomaria*, *Davallia*, *Acrostichium*, *Todea*, *Polypodium*, *Adiantum*, and many others. Plentifully distributed amongst these ferns which are in patches along the water eourse, and aiding to give a tropical appearance to this sequestered spot, are *Cannas*, *Musa*, *Alpinias*, *Callas*, *Taro*, *Arundo*, *Hydrangeas*, *Gynerium* (Pampas grass) *Dianellas*, *Phormium tenax* (New Zealand flax) and scores of other plants of a similar character. Amongst the tall trees, (transplanted to afford the requisite shade) are many speeimens of *Gleditschias*, *Grevilleas*, *Pittosporum*, *Ulmus*, *Platanus*, *Ailanthus*, *Ficus*, *Tristania*, *Tamarix*, *Dammara*, *Melaleuca*, *Quercus*, and others too numerous to mention. Besides these, are two fine speeimens of *Strelitzia Augusta*, one of which had been grown for years in the Palm house; the other was obtained a few days ago from Mr. Smith, of Adelaide. Upwards of 60 healthy plants of *Panax elegans*, raised from seed forwarded through the kindness of Walter Hill, Esq., Director of the Brisbane Botanic Gardens, have been placed in the Gully. A number of epiphytal ferns—the Stag-horn and Elk-horn *Platyceriums*, and the bird's nest *Asplenium*, received from the same gentleman, have been fixed on the shade trees; forming capitals to the eolumnade of stems. Clinging to these trees are graceful climbers, profusely planted for the purpose of affording a eanopy of shade to this tropical dell. Here, also,

are to be found several hardy orchids—including *Dendrobiums* from Northern New South Wales and Queensland. Principal among the climbing plants are *Passiflora*, *Tropaeolum*, *Clematis*, *Lonchocarpus*, *Bankian* Roses, *Tecomas*, *Wisteria*, &c., &c. Some of these graceful plants already hang in festoons from the branches of the shade trees. Judging from their rapid growth, the time is not far distant when they will throw overhead a leafy screen, studded with many hued flowers. Already this spot has proved a great attraction to the visitors, to whom the cool refreshing green of the fern fronds, and the shady aspect, give welcome relief from the fierce glare of the summer sun. Many fine plants of *Macrozamia spiralis* are distributed through this gully and the adjoining Palmetum, greatly adding to the tropical effect. In the lowest portion or dip of this fernery (where the iron bridge and bird-cages formerly stood), a glimpse is afforded of the rustic bridge spanning the lake. In arranging the Palmetum alluded to I have included the Cycadeæ, as they are closely allied to the Palms; in fact they are intermediate between the latter and ferns. The classification in question may therefore be considered appropriately placed. The names of the species will be found appended.

The rustic bridge just mentioned was designed principally to break the long line of embankment between the lakes, by bringing together the two promontories, which was done by a one-span arch. Greater variety in the scenery was obtained, by heightening the embankment, and grouping trees and shrubs thereon. At the southern end, a large *Pinus halepensis* and an *Araucaria*, together with some *Corynocarpus* and New Zealand Karaka, form a pretty clump; while on the opposite side by massing *Pittosporums* of various shades of green, a few tall *Cordylines* peeping above them, and drooping to the water's edge a group of *Arundo* or *Danubian* reed, the monotony of the scene has thus been relieved.

Several Rockeries have been constructed. Close to the rustic bridge is an extensive one, containing a valuable collection of succulent plants; such as various species of *Opuntia*, *Cereus*, *Epiphyllum*, *Aloes*, *Yuccas*, *Agaves*, *Fourcroya*, &c., which were formerly stored in the present fern-house. This house now contains, I have no hesitation in saying, the finest collection of Ferns and *Lycopodes* in the colony. Care has been taken to secure, by propagation, a supply of the succulent plants represented in the rockeries. The construction of the new bridge was effected by the ordinary labor employed in the Garden, directed by myself; it is built in a most substantial manner, and the cost (£50) was

money well spent, for I will guarantee the bridge lasts for as many years as it has cost pounds. In forming it, two stout stone buttresses were firmly bedded into the clay bottom of the lake, and built up to the requisite height. Four massive beams were then fixed across these buttresses, and the beams planked with stout red gum, bolted to them. On this was laid rough asphalte, in which orange gravel was embedded. Slanting beams—four in number, placed under the bridge, gave it additional strength. Planks were then nailed to the sides, to support the virgin cork with which the arch is faced. The cork has been arranged in irregular masses, giving the appearance of rock work. The buttresses of moss covered stone, obtained from Yarra bend, blend well with the cork. The rustic railing was made of wood obtained in the grounds, (the material being furnished by superfluous limbs of old gum trees, &c.) strongly attached to the frame work. In constructing this bridge, several matters had to be considered—appearance, economy, and stability. With respect to the first item, the public verdict on that point is satisfactory; so far as stability is concerned, I may mention that the bridge is freely used for the passage of a horse and cart employed in the grounds—a thing absolutely impossible with the former structure. As to economy, the cost was undoubtedly less than a quarter of the sum that would have been asked for in a contract. Added to these facts, I was enabled, by personally directing its construction, to give it the precise appearance I wished, and to get the work done immediately.

The lakes have been kept in order; and the *Confervæ* mentioned in a previous report practically annihilated. The wild fowl are still plentiful, especially in the open season, when the immunity afforded by this sheet of water seems understood by the birds. The swans, seven in number, are thriving. There are three serious nuisances occasionally experienced in the Garden, in the shape of rabbits, wild cats, and dogs. The rabbits are very numerous and mischievous. They get into the drains, and burrow holes under the foundations of trees. The cats are very destructive to the small birds, particularly the English thrushes. The latter, however, I am glad to say, exist in considerable numbers in the gardens. The dogs hunt both cats and rabbits, and are thus perhaps the greatest nuisance of the trio. I have again to note the kindness of Colonel Anderson in allowing me the use of the pontoon raft to remove a large *Pinus halepensis* to one of the islands in the lake, where it now forms a conspicuous object in the landscape. Several

fine plants of *Magnolia grandiflora* were also placed on the islands, and additional specimens of the magnificent *Eucalyptus ficifolia*. The specimens of this tree—the grandest of its tribe—placed last year upon the lake islands, have grown five feet in height; so that in a short time their masses of gorgeous scarlet bloom in the flowering season will add to the attractions of this locality. More than a thousand cart loads of valuable manure were removed from the bed of the large lake, and will be utilised in top dressing the new lawns during the present season. It was fortunate that this was done, as a subsequent severe storm nearly caused the lake to overflow, though it had been materially deepened. The *Melaleuca* scrub at the head of the large lake is a fine piece of natural scenery, and requires very careful handling. There is most decidedly room for improvement in this spot, as suggested in my last report; by planting palms, *Rhododendrons*, *Magnolias*, and other suitable shrubs. Any treatment, however, must be undertaken with great forethought and deliberation. Until other portions of the design are completed, this part may well be left in its present state for a time. Progress has to some extent been made with another classification, the *Coniferæ*. The Pinetum occupies the place where (as described in a previous report) stiff formal rows of trees, seven or eight in number, were planted, a line of *Araucaria excelsa* being followed by an avenue of *Pinus halepensis*, succeeded by another row of *A. excelsa*; then a line of *A. Cunninghamii*, backed by yet another of *A. Bidwilli*, the whole presenting a monotonous appearance. All of these superfluous specimens, as they are removed, will be used for decorating other parts of the Garden; and the work of addition will in time render this spot a complete Pinetum.

Five hundred iron labels were written and placed in position during the year. Careful attention was also given to the renewal of old, defective labels. In the same period upwards of 8,000 wooden tallies were prepared and distributed; of which number, over 1,500 were permanently secured by wire fastenings. I regret to say that great annoyance has been caused from time to time by the wilful displacement of labels, evidently the work of some person or persons, not only maliciously disposed, but also remarkably practical in their misapplication. Labels have been transposed in such a manner as to give rise to suspicions that none, save those well acquainted with the plants thus misnamed, could effect such ridiculous transpositions; while the manner in which the wire fastenings were adjusted proved the Vandal to possess

no prentice hand. Every precaution has been taken to guard against this malignity or senseless practical joking, whichever it may be. Metal labels, with stamped numbers, have been largely employed. Founts of steel type have been procured for stamping names—a system which will ultimately save great time, labor, and expense. The letters will be filled with a preparation of hardened vermillion, producing an agreeable effect.

Two summer houses, or *kiosks*, have been completed, and a third nearly so. The latter stands above the Fern Gully, where the beautiful order of the Lilies will be arranged. All are of a rustic design, constructed of superfluous wood from the wattles lining the Yarra banks. The floors are composed of blocks of wood, laid down in a sort of tessellated pattern, and in a substantial manner. Seats to accommodate 50 persons surround the interior. Two pipes have been laid in the grounds, from which a supply of *Yan Yean* water can be obtained by visitors. Considering the great number of people who visit the Gardens, it is very desirable that drinking fountains should be liberally provided throughout the grounds. There should also be one grand fountain in the centre of the Gardens, forming an attractive feature and supplying a useful purpose. One of the pipes supplies a small fountain near the rustic bridge ; the other is at the entrance gate near the office.

A large portion of the Palm house lawn (which has been increased by several acres) has been planted with groups of Queensland trees which have thriven remarkably well, the ground having previously been carefully drained. These groups have all been labelled with botanical and common names. Labels having a red mark underneath signify that the plant is also indigenous to New South Wales. This geographical distribution has proved very interesting to visitors from the neighboring colonies, enabling them to recognise at one glance many old acquaintances, while the various trees and shrubs, changeful in their hues as they are diversified in size and age, fall agreeably upon the eye as it glances upon them from the unbroken sward.

The floral display during the year appeared to give general satisfaction, and attracted a large share of attention. This matter will of course be properly attended to during the ensuing year. Here I may mention that I have this year asked for two lodges, one to be placed opposite Park street, the other at the principal entrance gate to the Gardens from the St. Kilda road. A third might be advantageously placed at the entrance gate of the Domain, opposite the barracks. The

gardeners' houses are at present scattered about the grounds, and are for the most part very unsightly, dilapidated wooden buildings. For the protection of the Gardens it is necessary that these lodges should be built. If neatly designed, they can be made picturesque features in the landscape, as is shown by the red brick lodge which stands near the Yarra bank. The present wooden buildings require constant patching to keep them in repair.

Notwithstanding the occasional heavy rains, and traffic occasioned by the removal of so many large trees from one part of the Garden to another, the new walks have preserved their solidity. The excellent gravel, discovered by sinking, has been extensively used in the formation of walks, which in many instances have replaced others, obliterated in consequence of their uselessness, narrow dimensions, or unsightly shapes. This gravel has proved a very valuable acquisition, retaining the rich orange color which contrasts so agreeably with the green lawns. The principal walks round the four lawns have been finished.

Reference may here be made to another important matter. A number of plants, generally supposed to be unsuited to out door culture in this climate, were successfully placed out in the grounds. Amongst them were "*Quisqualis indica*," "*Beaumontia grandiflora*," "*Euphorbia splendens*," "*Strelitzia augusta*," "*Strelitzia regina*," "*Allemanda nerifolia*," &c. These and many other tropical plants, have proved hardy, growing vigorously outside. The *Alsophila excelsa*, of Norfolk Island, a tree fern which attains the height of 80 feet, has also grown with remarkable rapidity in the open air. As a counterbalance, however, I regret to say that my anticipations respecting the *Cinchona* (Peruvian Bark) have proved correct—it is an unmitigated failure. I believe that a number of young and strong specimens of this valuable medicinal plant were at one time distributed through this Colony to people in suitable positions for giving every care and attention to them. Yet I have failed to ascertain one instance where the experiment has been attended with success out of doors. On Phillip and French islands, according to reports I have received from gentlemen residing in those localities, some highly tropical plants have maintained life in sheltered positions. But, where a plant can only just manage to exist in certain favorable situations the experiment of acclimatisation looks very like a failure. We have not even this consolation in the case of the *Cinchona*; and however valuable a plant may be, it is useless to waste money and time in trying to conquer Nature in such an effort. I repeat my firm

belief, that the Cinchona will not grow in Victoria, except cared for in a bush house or shed. But, there are many other valuable plants and trees which are suitable to our climate, and which might be largely cultivated with very important results to the whole country. The Hickory is an instance. By the last mail, I received a large number of Hickory seeds from America. I believe these to be sound; and from experiments made during the past twelve months, I feel assured this tree will eventually prove a most valuable article of our commerce. Another very valuable plant, the Valonia Oak (*Quercus Ægilops*) has lately caused much public discussion. Judging, however, from the slow growth of the two specimens in the Garden during the last four years (they are scarcely more than two feet high), this tree will take a very long time before it is sufficiently matured to become of commercial value. On the shores of the Mediterranean the acorn cups of this oak produce tannin in large quantities, and of a very valuable nature. Considering, however, the slow growth of the tree, and the improbability on that account of its being extensively cultivated by private enterprise, it might be considered worthy of plantation in the State Forests, or other Government lands; since if it proved successful, it would eventually form a large source of revenue. Mr. Lawrence, who lately introduced seeds of the Valonia Oak, deserves every praise for his experimental effort.

The subject of fodder plants and grasses is one of very great importance to this Colony; and is therefore deserving of particular notice in a Public Garden, with a view to determining the kinds best adapted for cultivation in various localities. I append a list of 67 Grasses (with botanical and common names) all of which have been propagated in the Botanic Gardens. I would suggest that the various local Agricultural societies would do well to procure specimens of these plants, give them a fair trial, and periodically report on them. The result would undoubtedly be the dissemination of information very valuable to the pastoral and agricultural communities.

Much interest has lately been excited by a plant called the Prickly Comfrey (*Symphytum aspernum*). A number of roots of the Comfrey were purchased for the Gardens from the consignee, Mr. Cresswell, seedsman, of Swanston street. I have also received seeds of it from Dr. J. Hooker, Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew. I have raised a quantity of sets, and sent out a few specimens, including some to Dr. Schomburgk of the Adelaide Botanic Gardens. There can be no question that this plant is of very great value as a fodder plant, even

if we take a moderate estimate of its productive powers. An analysis by Professor Voelcker gives the following results :—

	Leaves.		Stem.	
	In Natural State.	Calculated Dry.	In Natural State.	Calculated Dry.
Water	88.400	...	94.74	...
Flesh-forming substances	2.712	23.37	.69	13.06
Non-nitrogenised ditto	...	...	...	...
Meat and fat producing matters	6.898	59.49	3.81	72.49
Inorganic matters (ash)	1.990	17.14	.76	14.45
	100.000	100.00	100.00	100.00

From 80 to 120 tons to the acre is stated to be the yield of the Prickly Comfrey. Enough has certainly been adduced to render a general trial of this plant desirable. The following extract will serve to show the capabilities of this plant in a warm climate. The *Ceylon Times* of February 16, 1877, says :—

"In December last we alluded to the properties of the new fodder now coming into such general use, and which we consider so suitable for poor soils, and therefore presenting inducements for its general introduction into the maritime districts of this island. Since we then wrote we have had a long season of drought, and on all sides complaints are heard of the scarcity of fodder for cattle, though not to the same extent as in India. The following notes on the early trials with this new cattle food will perhaps give a better insight into its nature and qualities than any other account could do :—' Having sown a few sets with roots attached we planted them in a plot on the cold clay of the Forest Marble Rock, previously slightly manured. These sets grew rapidly, and we were soon enabled to divide them into more than a hundred individuals as before, which were planted in like manner, and so working on till we had as much as a quarter of an acre of ground occupied, and our crop was not only abundant, but some of the stems were a considerable height, some few having been left to show its mode of growth. The rest, however, was used in various stages of growth as cattle food, though we must confess to having experienced no little disappointment on our first trials, yet no sooner did the cows (especially milch cows), horses, sheep, and pigs begin to understand it than they ate it most greedily, and our report upon it was that while all creatures seemed to thrive upon the Comfrey, yet in no instance could we find the slightest evidence of any evil effects. The crop was enormous, and this too upon land of very medium quality ; but we have this year been trying its growth on light sandy soil, and can report that all through the season of drought the deep thick roots of the Comfrey have drawn up the moisture which rises hygrometrically in our sand-bed, and the result has been a succession of green leaves when surface plants were an utter failure.'"

Another plant—the *Prosopis pubescens* (Screw or Mesquit bean of South America, the Tornillo of Sonora) attracted general attention

during the past year. Through the courtesy of Dr. Hooker, I obtained a quantity of seeds of this plant; and in consequence of eulogistic notices concerning it which appeared in a portion of the Australian press, I received a very large number of applications for seeds, which were as far as possible complied with. The subjoined communications, received by the June mail from Professor Thiselton Dyer, of the Royal Gardens, Kew, show that the Mesquit bean is at least of very doubtful utility as a fodder plant, even if it be not actually hurtful; and the fact was made public—a very necessary step, since discouragement produced by fruitless labor in rearing such plants is calculated to destroy that public spirit in the cultivation of new and useful introductions which is so much to be desired.

“SIR, Royal Gardens, Kew, May 4, 1877.

In reference to my letter, February 20, I am desired by Dr. Hooker to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter from the Superintendent of the Botanic Garden in Jamaica, pointing out the necessity of caution in the use of the pods of the *Prosopis pubescens* for the purpose of feeding horses.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

“ W. R. Guilfoyle, Esq., F.L.S., W. T. THISELTON DYER.  
Director, Botanic Gardens, Melbourne.”

“SIR, Cinchona Plantations, Jamaica, April 6, 1877.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 20th February last, informing me of the despatch of two bags containing about eight lb. of the pods of *Prosopis pubescens*, which I have also received, together with printed correspondence on the subject of these seeds.

“Some 5 per cent. of these seeds have germinated; accordingly we will have about 100 plants altogether.

“Consequent on the favourable recommendation conveyed in the aforesaid correspondence of the pods for horse and cattle food, and as only a small proportion of the seeds were in a state fit for germination, I, by way of experiment, gave about a pound of the pods to a fine healthy horse. In the morning of the third day after the pods were given to the horse the animal was found dead in the stable, and lying in such a position that left no reasonable doubt that it had died from bellyache. There are therefore strong grounds for believing that the horse thus died from the effects of these pods.

“I presume you are aware that another species of this genus, viz., *Prosopis juliflora*, a very common plant in Jamaica, the pods of which (although a valuable fodder) when eaten by horses, but especially after rains are almost invariably the means of causing severe bellyaches and very frequently death. This is attributed to the germination of the seeds in the stomach of the animal.

“Probably the above remarks may be of service by way of caution to other colonies in which this plant is proposed to be cultivated.

“I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

“ W. T. Thiselton Dyer, Esq.,  
Royal Gardens, Kew.”

“ ROBERT THOMSON.

A most estimable fodder plant is the “*Pentzia virgata*” or sheep fodder-bush of South Africa. This was also alluded to in a letter from Dr. Hooker, and is being extensively propagated in the Melbourne Botanic Gardens. From experiments I have made with the *Pentzia virgata*, it is no doubt well suited to the climate of this Colony, growing luxuriantly even in moist situations, though its chief recommendation is, that it flourishes in *arid* soils. It would therefore be a most valuable plant to cultivate throughout the country on an extensive scale. A letter received by me from Mr. W. Moody, of Kakanui, Otago, N.Z., states, that some seeds of *Pentzia*, which he had received, successfully germinated. He says “I have tried it here, and find it to be a good grower, and also capable of standing a considerable degree of frost. It is sometimes as low as 11 and 13 Fahr. on the ground here in winter.”

A great deal has been said respecting the “Tussock grass” as suitable to this Colony. The subjoined letter, which I received from Professor W. T. Thiselton Dyer, needs no explanation:—

“MY DEAR SIR,—

“Royal Gardens, Kew, February 26, 1877.

“In answer to your letter of December 27, 1876, I enclose seeds of *Symphytum aspernum*; and at Dr. Hooker’s request write to say that seeds of the Tussock grass could only be obtained for you with great difficulty, and that the trouble would hardly be justified, as Dr. Hooker is satisfied it would be of no use in your Colony. Supposing you got it established, the tussocks—which of course are only formed rather slowly—would soon be devoured and extirpated by cattle. A cow will work away at a tussock, till she has quite finished it off; and in places where its cultivation has been attempted as a curiosity, it has had to be carefully fenced in. It is a local plant of very peculiar habits, and not at all well adapted for pasture purposes.

“Yours faithfully,

“W. T. THISELTON DYER.”

Other valuable plants and seeds received were *Adansonia Gregorii* (the sour gourd or Cream of Tartar tree) of N. W. Australia; *Alcurites triloba* (the Candle nut tree), known in the several Fijian dialects as “Lauce,” “Sikeci,” and “Tuitui.” From the nuts of this plant a valuable oil is expressed, much employed by artists, and realising £20 per ton in Europe. *Spondias dulcis* (the hog plum of the Society Islands, with fruit resembling in flavor the pine apple, the leaves and bark possessing medicinal properties); *Xanthoxylon fraxineum* (the “prickly ash” or “Tooth-ache tree” of North America, largely used in that country for rheumatic, typhoid, and scrofulous complaints); and very many others, a description of which would occupy too much space. Some Jute seeds, received from Charles Moore, Esq., Sydney Botanic Gardens, were sown in

September last. Seeds were germinated from one of our own plants of *Encephalartos Altensteini*—"the Caffer bread tree."

I have also in contemplation the formation of beds in which the principal fodder plants suitable for the Colony may be shown, and near to them specimens of the various poison plants known to Australia. Such a classification cannot fail to prove highly interesting.

The numbers of plants either quite new to the Gardens, or replacing such as were lost in former years, from June 1873 to the present date are as follows:—Genera and Species 1,213 (of this number about 120 may be considered reintroductions). Varieties and subvarieties 1,884. Total 3,097.

A Rosery is among the contemplated improvements, and will be created directly time and circumstances permit. I have secured a splendid selection of roses, and trust to make the collection of this queen of flowers a very attractive feature of the Gardens. The cultivation of such beautiful flowers as Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Camellias, &c., in public gardens is attended with a great amount of anxiety and care. We have some very choice specimens, and I hope in time to make a good display, though the buds of the Camellias planted out have at present to be rubbed off, to prevent pilferers damaging the young and delicate plants; also to allow the shrubs time to attain a vigorous growth. A large amount of work, attended with some very practical results, has been accomplished in the Botanic Gardens' laboratory during the year. Collections of fibres were prepared and forwarded to the Queensland and Sydney Exhibitions. Among the more interesting exhibits despatched to Sydney were several novel fibres, such as *Buddleia saligna*, *Bromelia sylvestris* (wild pine apple); *Buonapartea juncea* (Peruvian hemp, yielding a splendid fibre); *Cordyline robusta* (Strong Palm Lily); *Cyperus papyrus* ("the paper reed" of the ancient Egyptians). Its valuable qualities as a fibre were first shown in this exhibit. It affords a fibre of firm, fine texture, closely resembling that yielded by *Typha angustifolia*. The qualities of the latter plant as a fibre were also first shown in the exhibits recently sent from these Gardens to the Amsterdam and Philadelphia Exhibitions. Its common name is the "native bullrush" or "Cat's tail." It was stated in a late number of "The Garden," that a company had been formed in France, with a large paid up capital, for the erection of machinery to convert the fibre of this *Typha* into textile fabrics. This, therefore, is another plant which might be extensively cultivated in this Colony, with important financial results. The Victorian Taper sedge, giving a very fine and

strong fibre, was also sent ; *Cassytha melantha* (the scrub vine of Victoria, with fibre similar to that of the *Musaceæ*) ; *Dianellas elegans, revoluta*, and *cærulea* (the native Flax Lilies) ; *D. cærulea* (being commonly known as the Paroo Lily) ; *Doryanthes Palmeri* (Queensland Spear Lily) ; *Dasyliion glaucophyllum* (a Mexican Bromeliad, quite hardy in these gardens) ; *Juncus Maritima* (sea coast rush) ; sea coast Mallows ; *Lavateras maritima* and *Olbia*, yielding most beautiful fibres by a simple process of maceration, and plants to be highly recommended for cultivation as being of considerable commercial value) ; *Lepidosperma gladiatum* (sword-rush of the coast, now so favorably known and extensively used in the manufacture of paper) ; *Moræa Robinsoniana* (Wedding Flower of Lord Howe's Island) ; *Pandanus Forsteri* (Tent tree of same locality) ; *Pandanus pendunculatus* (Screw pine of Eastern Australia) ; *Sansevieria fasciata* (Banded Bowstring Hemp) ; *Schænus brevifolius* (Victorian cord rush, a good fibre yielding plant, and very prolific along parts of the coast line) ; *Xerotes longifolia* (native tussock grass or Mat-rush) ; *Tritoma uvaria*, and *Tritoma recurvata* (Club-lilies)—the fibre of the latter equalling in strength and texture that of hemp. This plant is very easily cultivated, requiring no more attention than *Phormium tenax*. To show the rapidity with whieh its fibre can be prepared, leaves in full vigor on the plant at 10 a.m., were converted six hours afterwards into excellent fibre by a boiling process, at the laboratory. Some excellent castor oil has been made from seeds of *Ricinus* grown in the Gardens. Dyes were prepared from *Dais cotinifolia* (Africæn button flower) ; *Pipturus argenteus* (Queensland grass cloth plant) ; *Sterculia diversifolia* (Victorian bottle tree) ; *Sterculia acerifolia* (Flame tree of N.S.W. and Queensland) ; *Wikstrœnia indica* (Native Daphne) ; *Baloghia lucida* (Norfolk Island Bloodwood) ; and *Araucaria Cunninghamii* (Moreton Bay hoop pine). Oleo-resin, with a most fragrant odour, was obtained from seeds of *Pittosporum undulatum*. In addition to these, and many other specimens, the largest and most diversified collection of native woods yet exhibited on behalf of Victoria was forwarded to the Sydney Exhibition ; together with a collection of Papers, also prepared in my temporary laboratory. These exhibits were accompanied by an exhaustive catalogue.

The following is a list of Exhibitions to whieh I have sent collections :—Melbourne and Philadelphia ; Philadelphia International ; Warrnambool ; Geelong Industrial ; Amsterdam International Horticultural ; Queensland, and Sydney.

It is satisfactory to state that in response to these efforts to make known the botanical resources of Victoria, diplomas were sent from the exhibitions, including Philadelphia.

A number of vegetable products of a similar utilitarian nature have been prepared for the approaching Exposition at Paris, and every effort will be made to have the Colony worthily represented in the Victorian Court. The collections of woods and fibres are being largely augmented. The results achieved with the imperfect appliances at command show the infinitely greater ends attainable if better means of operation were provided. In last year's report a complete list was given of fibres, gums, woods, resins, &c., prepared in the laboratory and forwarded to the various Exhibitions. An appendix to this report contains a list of Exhibits sent to this year's Exhibition at Sydney.

A wing of the New Palm house has been built, about equal in size to the present old house, which is in a very dilapidated condition. It is to be hoped that sufficient funds will be provided to facilitate the completion of the new building, which will be an ornament to the grounds. When such is the case, the many very valuable plants now crowded together, and actually spoiling from that cause, can be placed where they can be seen to advantage.

A Calendar of the time of flowering of every plant in the Garden is regularly kept. This will ultimately prove of great service.

The Herbarium has been considerably added to during the past year; and amongst the many valuable additions was a fine collection of American plants, from the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. This Herbarium has been formed during the past four years. It now contains many thousands of species, and will soon be ready for inspection by visitors to the Botanic Gardens. As in the case of the catalogue and label writing, a common English name will be given to each plant in the Herbarium in addition to its botanical title, and a short description with it. I have not lost sight of the projected arboreta, to represent the trees of the five continents; but as I am carrying out my designs from a centre and gradually extending the radius, these groups, on the extreme edge, can be postponed until work more immediately necessary is accomplished.

The number of large trees removed from the squares or obscure thickets into situations suited to their size and appearance, amounted to 820, of heights ranging from 8 to 30 feet.

The Southern District Band played in the Botanic Gardens in favorable weather, on alternate Saturdays, for the past twelve months. The

members of the band gave their services gratuitously ; and the thanks of the public are due to them for their liberality, in providing such an excellent entertainment. It gives me great gratification to state that on the last occasion, when a moonlight concert took place in the grounds, the conduct of the large number of people who attended was most orderly. So far as I could ascertain, not the slightest damage was done, even to the displacement of a label ; and the grounds might in my opinion be safely used for a similar purpose many times during the year. It is evident that an interest has been created in the public mind, concerning these Gardens, which induces visitors to aid in protecting them from the depredations of what is called the larrikin element. I have had occasion in previous reports to complain of flower and plant robberies committed in the Gardens, and in some degree these still continue, plants being taken from the borders, and even out of the houses in spite of the strict watch kept. A watchman is employed to patrol the Botanic Gardens all night, and measures are taken to ensure the watch being a vigilant one.

A rough estimate was taken of the entrance of visitors on the first Sunday of this month (June) ; the number exceeded 2,000. A very great attendance may therefore be anticipated during the more favorable seasons. I have had written and posted up in various parts of the Garden the following very excellent notice copied from one to be seen in the Fitzroy Gardens, signed by Sir Charles Gavan Duffy. The same suggestion was made by the Hon. J. J. Casey when Minister for Lands, who saw a similar notice in the Berlin Botanic Gardens :—“ These Gardens were established for the recreation and enjoyment of the People ; and the improvements are placed under their guardianship.” The public are thus reminded that they are the natural custodians of this national property, maintained for general recreation and instruction.

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#### GOVERNMENT HOUSE AND DOMAIN GROUNDS.

A large amount of work has been done during the year in the private grounds attached to Government House. The borders round the base of the house, varying in width from 5 to 10 feet, had inferior soil replaced by rich earth, to a depth of 2 feet. The Fountain Court was top-dressed with good soil, and flower-beds cut out in the sward. These beds were filled with gay flowering plants, and kept up a very bright appearance during the year. The orchard was dug over several times

during the year. The fruit-trees were duly pruned, &c., and are progressing satisfactorily. A cow-paddock of 10 acres was formed, which His Excellency required for his fine breed of Alderneys. To form this paddock it was necessary to remove a large number of trees, which was successfully done, the specimens being transplanted to appropriate spots. The ground was then ploughed, harrowed, and sown with English grasses. From the very inferior quality of the soil, top dressing became imperative. Several hundred loads have already been applied; but more must be done in this direction.

The large lawn in front of Government House required great attention. The necessary removal of the crest of the hill left nothing but a stiff, hard clay. About 1,500 loads of soil were carted to fill up, level, and finish the making; and 1,000 loads of manure, street sweepings, &c., were stored, to mix with 4,000 cart loads of virgin soil for a similar purpose. The contract for the latter has been let. This ground is naturally very wet and poor; good drainage is an immediate necessity; and a contract for the purpose has been commenced. The drainage of this and other parts of the ground depends so much on situation, and the nature of subsequent planting, that it requires to be left entirely in the hands of the landscape gardener. My original design, however, was to a certain extent departed from. Draining a garden is an entirely different process to other operations of the kind. Soil, situation, and purpose to which the ground is to be devoted, besides the habits of the plants to occupy the spot, require careful study. It must be remembered that drainage is one of the greatest considerations in the formation of a garden. Few people seem to be aware of the fact that proper drainage, no matter how dry the situation may be, is beneficial to vegetation, as it brings moisture to a dry spot and removes superfluous moisture from a wet one.

The large number of 4,591 young trees and shrubs were removed from the nurseries of the Garden and planted in groups around this lawn, and in the adjoining Domain.

The Croquet Lawn was completed. The borders of this, and other small lawns on the north side of Government House, were top-dressed, and planted with many choice and valuable bulbs and shrubs from various Melbourne nurseries. Near this spot a bush fern house has been built and the spot rendered very attractive.

In the Rockery and Fern Gully, numbers of Zamias, dwarf-ferns and miscellaneous plants, were used in the upper portion; all are thriving. A path was made round it, and the borders planted. The place now

presents a pleasing appearance, though time will permit of further improvements. Amongst the ferns added to this gully were the following:—*Gleichenia flabillata*, *G. circinata*, *Hymenophyllum demissum*, *H. nitens*, *Trichomanes venosum*, *Doodia caudata*, *Blechnum cartilagineum*, *Polypodium australe*, *Pteris incisa*, *Doodia aspera*, and others.

The Footpaths, formed by the Public Works Department, on either side of the drive in the grounds, are very unsightly and are of no material advantage. Last year it was found necessary to cut off portions of them, to give effect to a requisite alteration in the drive, by which to shut out the house from the latter, at a particular spot. These paths might be dispensed with. More than 1,400 yards of walks were gravelled, and margined with gutter-tiles for surface drainage. About 400 yards of storm water drainage, were also laid, of 4-inch and 6-inch pipes respectively. Through the kindness of Mr. R. S. Inglis of Richmond a number of large specimens of *Pittosporum undulatum*, *P. nigrescens* and *Corynocarpus* (New Zealand Karaka), were received, and distributed through the private grounds. The whole of these grounds are much exposed to hot and cold winds; harsh gales occasionally blow off the branches of young trees, and hence great care is necessary in selecting plants suitable to the soil and situation. Those portions of the grounds in which trees and shrubs have been planted were carefully dug over several times during the year. During the late dry summer it took nearly all the time of the staff to keep the plants alive by copious watering, and the weeds consequently made great headway, giving much afterwork to eradicate them. Water pipes are now laid all over the Government House Lawn to the various groups.

In the Domain, five iron and wooden houses were removed from near the Immigrants' Home, and carefully stacked. From these materials several out-houses for tools, &c., were built; and the *debris* was also found very useful in patching the gardeners' houses; a tool and cart shed 60 feet long was also built with material from the old houses. A hedge of *Aeaciea* was planted in an appropriate spot; and 175 yards of footpaths 7 feet wide reconstructed. About an acre of ground was thoroughly trenched and drained, and added to the outer nursery in Domain; a good substantial fence was placed around it, and there is now an excellent collection of young trees ready for planting out in spring. Near this spot 3½ acres were cleared in for a horse paddock.

The Domain greatly needs a special vote for its improvement. Before much can be done, it requires draining, trenching, levelling, and sowing

with grass seeds, then the planting of picturesque groups of trees would be attended with success. So far as the means allowed, the grounds were cleaned of unsightly wattles and dead trees, and kept in order; and an attempt was made to group some of the plants grown in the outdoor nursery. Much, however, cannot be done in such a large space with the present means at command.

The Prince's Bridge lake islands were cleaned and more plants added. The Yarra bank, bordering the lake, has long been the resort of abandoned characters of both sexes, who haunt the place day and night, making their abodes in the seedling wattles and long grass. The conduct of these people is most disgraceful and dangerous; and the very limited staff available renders it impossible to keep them thoroughly in check. A few months ago one of these desperate ruffians—the common hangman—attacked a carter employed in the Gardens, and bit a piece out of his cheek. The only practical way I have found to disturb these birds of prey has been to cut away and destroy the grass and redundant vegetation in which they harbor. This has been done to a great extent, but the evil is one which requires thoroughly rooting out by the strong hand of the law.

The South Yarra Drive requires immediate channelling from end to end. The late heavy rains have caused the ground to be cut up and deep ruts have been created. Very great damage will be caused by delay, and it is highly desirable that the Public Works Department should take the matter in hands at once. I have asked in draft Estimates the sum of £800 for the purpose.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM R. GUILFOYLE,

Curator of Botanic and Domain Gardens.

SUPPLEMENTARY DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF NATIVE WOODS PREPARED AND FORWARDED TO THE SYDNEY METROPOLITAN EXHIBITION 1877.

Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name, &c.
<i>Acacia homalophylla</i> (A. Cunningham)	"The fragrant Myall Wood." On the banks of the Murray river this species grows to a considerable size, the trunk sometimes attains a diameter of 18 inches, and furnishes the most beautiful wood of all the <i>Acacia</i> family. It is extensively used in the manufacture of fancy pipes, rulers, stockwhip-handles, napkin-rings, and many other articles of domestic utility or ornament. The wood is very fragrant and durable. Habitat, Victoria and New South Wales.
<i>Banksia littoralis</i> (Robt. Brown)	"The West Australian Coast Honeysuckle." A bushy tree attaining a height of 20 to 40 feet. Wood of a rich brown color beautifully grained; suitable for cabinet work. Habitat, Sea Shores of Western Australia.
<i>Cedrela Toona</i> (Roxburgh), Syu. C. Australis (A. Cunningham)	"The Sydney Red Cedar." In the brush lands of Northern New South Wales this magnificent timber tree attains a height of 150 feet, with a stem circumference of over 30 feet, often furnishing logs 10 feet in diameter of solid wood. In India it attains to a great size; the timber is known commercially as "Chittagong wood." The bark is astringent and febrifugal and has proved a valuable agent in fever and dysentery. The flowers afford a red dye. Habitat, New South Wales, Queensland and India.
<i>Eucalyptus corynocalyx</i> (F. Mueller)	A tall shrub or small bushy tree; wood hard and durable, used as fuel. Habitat, South Australia.
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> (Labillardière)	"The Blue Gum," known on the Continent of Europe as the "Fever Tree." A magnificent tree of amazing rapidity of growth. On the Bass Ranges Victoria and in Tasmania it attains to an enormous size. The timber is excellent and is much used for piles, railway-sleepers, spokes, and shafts, naval architecture and for house carpentry. The tree is now extensively planted in Italy, Algeria, Egypt, California, and many other countries not only for the value of the wood but as a preventive of fever. The deserted and fever stricken Roman Campagna has become habitable since the introduction of the "Blue Gum." Habitat, Victoria and Tasmania.
<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> (A. Cunningham)	The Victorian "Iron Bark"—"Black Mountain Ash" of New South Wales. A graceful tree attaining a height of 100 feet. The timber is excellent for wheelwrights' work timbering for mining shafts &c. Habitat, Victoria, New South Wales and South Australia.

## SUPPLEMENTARY DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF NATIVE WOODS—

*continued.*

## Botanical Name.

## Vernacular Name, &amp;c.

Eucalyptus *fissilis* (F. Mueller) ... "The Messmate." A tree of gigantic size, allied to *E. obliqua*, the "Stringy Bark;" it is of rapid growth, and furnishes a useful though not very durable wood which is in great request for shingles, palings, quartering, battens, fence-rails and fuel. Habitat, Victoria, New South Wales and Tasmania.

Eucalyptus *melliodora* (A. Cunningham) "The Yellow Box." A medium sized tree, wood of a bright yellow-color, excessively hard and tough; used for fuel. Habitat, Victoria and New South Wales.

Eucalyptus *amygdalina* (Labilardière), variety *regnans* (F. Mueller) The "Giant Gum"—"Stringy Gum" of the Mountains. One of the largest (if not the very largest) trees in the universe. In Gippsland trees measuring 400 feet in height are frequently met with; exceptional specimens running up to 450 feet and having a diameter of trunk of 25 feet at the base have been found. The tree affords immense quantities of good timber; its leaves furnish the best Eucalyptus oil. Habitat, Victoria.

Eucalyptus *dealbata* (A. Cunningham) The Victorian "Grey Box"—"River Gum" of New South Wales. A medium sized tree of graceful habit chiefly met with adjacent to water; wood hard and durable, used for fuel. Habitat, Victoria and New South Wales.

Eucalyptus *polyanthemos* (Schauer) "The Bastard Box." A straggling tree of medium size, wood used for fuel. Its presence usually indicates a poor soil. Habitat, Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland and North Australia.

Eucalyptus *Stuartiana* (F. Mueller) "The Victorian Apple Tree"—"Turpentine Gum" of Queensland. A graceful dense foliaged tree, height 60 to 100 feet. Wood sound tough and durable; used for building, fence-posts, rails, fuel, &c. Habitat, Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland and Tasmania.

Eucalyptus *gonioealyx* (F. Mueller) The Victorian "Spotted Gum"—"White Gum" of Gippsland. A fine timber tree, found extensively on the coast, as well as inland. Wood used for building purposes, posts, rails, fuel &c. Habitat, Victoria and New South Wales.

Eucalyptus *longifolia* (Link) ... The "Woolly-Butt" or "Brown Gum" of Dandenong. A handsome medium sized tree; wood hard, sound tough and durable; used for fencing &c. Habitat, Victoria.

Eucalyptus *obliqua* (L'Heritier) (variety) The "Red Stringy Bark" of Dandenong. A fine timber tree attaining to a great height in some districts; wood used for shingles, palings, fence-rails, building &c. Habitat, Victoria.

## SUPPLEMENTARY DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF NATIVE WOODS--

*continued.*

Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name, &c.
<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> (L'Heritier) Syn. <i>E. nervosa</i> (F. Mueller)	The common "Stringy Bark." A gigautie tree often attaining a height of 300 feet, diameter of stem from 5 to 12 feet. This is one of the most useful and quick growing indigenous timber trees, its wood is very fissile and is much used for shingles, palings, fence-rails, framework of buildings and many other purposes; it is not very durable. The bark forms an excellent roofing material and is in much request amongst the settlers for this and a variety of other purposes. Habitat, Victoria South Australia and Tasmania.
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> (F. Mueller)	The "Milk-White Gum" of Dandenong known also as "Spurious Iron Bark." A beaautiful tree with smooth white bark; wood hard and durable, fit for railway sleepers, fence-posts, and spokes of wheels, used also as fuel. Habitat, Victoria, New South Wales and South Australia.
<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> (Labil- lardiére)	"The Narrow-leaved Peppermint." A tree varying much according to soil and situation, in mountainous districts it attains a great size, several forms or varieties occur one of whieh ( <i>E. regnans</i> ) has been already deseribed. Its prineipal econome value is the quantity and quality of the oil afforded by the leaves. The wood is chiefly used for fuel. Habitat, Victoria, &c.
<i>Hakea Baxterii</i> (Robt. Rrown)	"The Fan-leaved Hakea." A pretty shrub, somewhat resembling <i>H. cueullata</i> in habit; wood beautifully grained, hard, tough and sound. Habitat, Western Australia.
<i>Harpullia pendula</i> (Planchou)	"The Moreton Bay Tulip Wood." A fine evergreen tree; wood beautifully marked, light, sound tough, and easily worked; extensively used in cabinet making. Habitat, Queensland.

## LIST OF GRASSES AVAILABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION, MELBOURNE BOTANIC GARDENS, JUNE 1877.

Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.
<i>Andropogon argenteum</i> ...	"The Silver Beard-grass."
<i>giganteum</i> ...	"The Giant Beard-grass."
<i>halepensis</i> ...	"The Aleppo Grass."
<i>Aira flexuosa</i> ...	"The Waved Hair-grass."
<i>Agrostis duleis</i> ...	"The Sweet Bent-grass."
<i>Alopeurus pratensis</i> ...	"The Meadow Foxtail grass."
"Alkali Grass" ...	
<i>Bromus giganteus</i> , var. <i>longifolius</i> ? ...	"The Long-leaved Brome grass."
<i>purgans</i> ...	"The Purging Brome grass."

LIST OF GRASSES AVAILABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION—*continued.*

Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.
<i>Bromus ciliatus</i> ...	“The Fringed Brome grass.”
<i>pubescens</i> ...	“The Hairy Brome grass.”
<i>unioloides</i> ...	“The Prairie grass.”
<i>marginatus</i> ...	“The Margined Brome grass.”
“ <i>Basuta Grass</i> ” ...	“The Indian Doab or Couch grass.”
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> ...	“The green-flowered Sedge-grass.”
<i>Carex chlorantha</i> ...	“The inverted Sedge-grass.”
<i>inversa</i> ...	“The common Cocksfoot grass.”
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i> ...	“The sea green Cocksfoot-grass.”
<i>glaucescens</i> ...	“The Wallaby Grass.”
<i>Danthonia penicillata</i> ...	“The hairy Dichelachne.”
<i>Dichelachne crinita</i> ...	“The Slate-grass.”
<i>Digraphis arundinacea</i> ...	“The Virginian Lyme Grass.”
<i>Elymus Virginicus</i> ...	“The bunch Fescue grass.”
<i>condensatus</i> ...	“The tall Fescue grass.”
<i>Festuca elatior</i> ...	“The red creeping Fescue grass.”
<i>rubra</i> ...	“The meadow Fescue grass.”
<i>pratensis</i> ...	“The Giant Fescue grass.”
<i>gigantea</i> ...	“Scheuczer’s Fescue grass.”
<i>Scheuczeri</i> ...	“The Jewell grass.”
<i>dimorpha</i> ...	“The Morning grass.”
<i>drimeja</i> ...	“The native Couch grass.”
<i>distichophylla</i> ...	“The rigid Fescue-grass.”
<i>duriuscula</i> ...	“The Manna or Floating grass.”
<i>Glyceria fluitans</i> ...	“The bulbous-rooted Barley-grass.”
<i>Hordeum bulbosum</i> ...	“The compressed Hemarthria.”
<i>Hemarthria compressa</i> ...	“The hooked Hemarthria.”
<i>uncinata</i> ...	“The Soft or Sugar grass.”
<i>Holcus lanatus</i> ...	“The Broom grass.”
“ <i>Kentucky Blue grass</i> ” ...	“The Stipa-like Microlæna.”
<i>Lygeum spartum</i> ...	“The many flowered Millet grass.”
<i>Microlæna stipoides</i> ...	“The Egyptian Meadow grass.”
<i>Milium multiflorum</i> ...	“The native Wiry grass.”
<i>Poa ægyptica</i> ...	“The tough Wiry grass.”
<i>australis</i> ... (variety “ <i>tenax</i> ”) ...	“The Sweedish Meadow grass.”
<i>sudetica</i> ...	“The common Meadow grass.”
<i>pratensis</i> ...	“The Virginian grass.”
<i>Virginica</i> ...	“Brown’s Meadow grass.”
<i>Brownii</i> ...	“The Scotch Meadow grass.”
<i>alpina</i> ...	“The plaited Panic-grass.”
<i>Panicum plicatum</i> ...	“The tallest Panic grass.”
<i>altissimum</i> ...	“The withered Cockspur grass.”
<i>decompositum</i> ...	“The three-angled Panic grass.”
<i>trigonum</i> ...	“Philips-grass,” the “Caapim” of Angola.
<i>spectabile</i> ...	“The long-styled Pennisetum.”
<i>Pennisetum longistylum</i> ...	“The spreading Paspalum.”
<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i> ...	“The Swamp Couch grass.”
<i>distichum</i> ...	“Thomas’ falling Awn grass.”
<i>Piptatherum Thomasii</i> ...	“The Catstail or Timothy-grass.”
<i>Phleum pratense</i> ...	“The Buffalo-grass.”
<i>Stenotaphrum glabrum</i> ...	“The common Feather grass.”
<i>Stipa pennata</i> ...	“The yellowish Feather grass.”
<i>flavescens</i> ...	“The soft Feather grass.”
<i>mollis</i> ...	“The elongated Sporobolus.”
<i>Sporobolus elongatus</i> ...	“The tough Vilfa.”
<i>Vilfa tenacissima</i> ...	

## APPENDIX A.

The following *Natural Orders* of Plants are now completed as far as our present means will permit :—

## ORDERS ARRANGED NEAR RESERVOIR.

MYOPORINEÆ, represented by the following genera and species—

Myoporum Cunninghamii	
deserti	
humile	
laetum	
insulare	
viscosum	
two species not described	
platycarpum	
Eremophila bignoniæflora	
longifolia	
Freelingii	
maculata	
oppositifolia	
Pholidia divaricata	

ACANTHACEÆ, represented by the following genera and species—

Acanthus montanus	
longifolius	
spinosa	
latifolius	
Asystasia (Ruellia) ehelonoides	
Barleria cristata	
Beloperone oblongata	
Cyrtanthera magnifica	
Goldfussia anisophylla	
glomerata	
Justicia Adhatoda	
splendens	
Libonia floribunda	
Penrhosiensis	
Meyena erecta	
Peristrophe lanceolata	
Ruellia Herbstii	
longifolia	
Thunbergia laurifolia	
natalensis	
Thyrsacanthus rutilans	

VERBENACEÆ, represented by the following genera and species—

Cytharexylon quadrangulare	
subserratum	

Duranta elliptica	
braehypoda	
inermis	
Plumieri	
Mexicana	
Fischeri	
stenostachya	
Lantana coccinea	
urticaefolia	
crocea	
purpurea	
mixta	
Sellowiana	
grandiflora	
and a large number of garden varieties	
Lippia citriodora	
sp. Bergamot scented	
Spartothamnus junceus	
Verbena bonariense	
prostrata	
venosa	
Vitex Angus-castus	
arborea	
littoralis	
Loureia	
Callicarpa maerophylla	
cana	
Americana	
Clerodendron nutans	
tomentosum	

SCROPHULARINEÆ, represented by the following—

Antirrhinum majus	
rupestre	
assurgens	
Alonsoa incisifolia	
Warszewiczia	
Browallia Jamesonii	
Franciscea (Brunsfelsia) Americana	
Hopeana	
Buddleia dysophyllus	
arctica	
Madagascariensis	
var. canescens	
sp. not described	

Buddleia globosa	Veronica cupressoides
Lindleyana	Schmidtii
saligna	
salvifolia	
Chelone barbata	Anarrhinum bellidifolium
Digitalis purpurea	Anthocercis viscosum
canariensis	
fulva	
Diplacus glutinosus	
superbus	
Duboisia myoporoidea	
Halleria lucida	
Linaria vulgaris	
Maurandya Barclayana	
Mimulus cardinalis	
Paulownia imperialis	
Penstemon Adamsonii	
campanulatum	Catalpa bignonioides
cordifolium	Gelsemium sempervirens
Lobbianum	Jacaranda mimosæfolia
Hartwegii	Mansoa lanceolata
pulchellum	Oxera pulchella
alba	Tecoma australis
Torreyi	var. La Trobei
cobæa	hybrida
Colvillei	grandiflora
hybrida	Mughus
spectabilis	jasminoides
Scouleri	var. alba
latifolius	radicans
a great mauy garden hybrid va-	sorbifolia
rieties	Stans
Phygelius capensis	ceramensis
Russelia juncea	capensis
Serphularia alpina	
frutescens	
Smithii	
Verbascum Blattaria	
Thapsus	
Veronica Audersonii	
Lavaudiana	Jasminum didymum
arguta	fruticans
buxifolia	grandiflorum
elliptica	pubigerum
diosmæfolia	racemosum
formosa	revolutum
Hulkeana	simplicifolium
longifolia	officinale
var. pubescens	nudiflorum
Derwentia	Recresciaum
neglecta	suavissimum
versicolor	sp. undescribed
perfoliata	
parviflora	
speciosa	
salicifolia	
spicata	Sub-order— <i>Oleineæ</i> .
sibirica	Olca capensis
sarmentosa	europæa
Hectori	ferruginea
	fragrans
	ilicifolia
	paniculata

<i>Olea verrucosa</i>	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>
<i>Wrightii</i>	<i>glabrum</i>
<i>sp. undescribed</i>	<i>ovalifolium</i>
<i>Chionanthus ramiflorus</i>	<i>nepalense</i>
<i>virginica</i>	<i>undulatum</i>
<i>Fontanesia phillyraeoides</i>	<i>syringæfolium</i>
<i>Forsythia suspensa</i>	<i>vulgare</i>
<i>viridissima</i>	<i>leucocarpum</i>
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	<i>sp.</i>
<i>excelsa</i>	<i>Notélaea ligustrina</i>
<i>lutea</i>	<i>longifolia</i>
<i>pendula</i>	<i>ovata</i>
<i>aurea</i>	<i>Phillyrea angustifolia</i>
<i>floribunda</i>	<i>latifolia</i>
<i>monophylla</i>	<i>media</i>
<i>Ornus</i>	<i>oleæfolia</i>
<i>pubescens</i>	<i>Syringa persica</i>
<i>sp. Canada</i>	<i>alba</i>
<i>quadrangulata</i>	<i>vulgaris</i>
<i>sp. (Wax Ash)</i>	<i>sp.</i>

## NATURAL ORDER, GROUPED IN THE VICINITY OF FERN GULLY.

PALMÆ, represented by the following genera and species—

<i>Seaforthia</i> ( <i>Ptychosperma</i> ) <i>elegans</i>
<i>robusta</i>
<i>Licuala</i> <i>sp.</i>
<i>Rhapis</i> <i>flabelliformis</i>
<i>Calamus australis</i>
<i>Caryota urens</i>
<i>Ptychosperma Alexandriæ</i>
<i>Caliptrocalyx spicatus</i>
<i>Latania borbonica</i>
<i>Jubaea spectabilis</i>
<i>Chamærops Fortunei</i>
<i>elegans</i>
<i>macrocarpa</i>
<i>excelsa</i>
<i>humilis</i>
<i>Phœnix pumilio</i>
<i>reclinata</i>
<i>sylvestris</i>
<i>dactylifera</i>
<i>spinosa</i>
<i>acaulis</i>
<i>leonensis</i>
<i>Kentia</i> ( <i>Arcea</i> ) <i>monostachya</i>
<i>Belmoriana</i>
<i>sapida</i>
<i>Cocos plumosa</i>
<i>Areca</i> <i>sp.</i> South America
<i>concinna</i>
<i>Pritchardia Martii</i>
<i>Kentia macrocarpa</i>
<i>olivæformis</i>
<i>Sabal</i> <i>Adansoni</i>
<i>mauritiiformis</i>

<i>Sabal umbraculifera</i>
<i>Arenga obtusifolia</i>
<i>Livistonia olivæformis</i>
<i>sp. from Malacea</i>
<i>rotundifolia</i>
<i>altissima</i>
<i>maritima</i>
<i>(Corypha) australis</i>
<i>Harina caryotoides</i>

CYCADEÆ, represented by the following—

<i>Macrozamia Miqueli</i>
<i>spiralis</i>
<i>Mackeni</i>
<i>Perowskiana</i>
<i>cylindrica</i>
<i>sp. from Society Islands</i>
<i>Fraserii</i>
<i>Paulo-Guilielmi</i>
<i>tenuifolia</i>
<i>Encephalartos lanuginosus</i>
<i>Lehmannii</i>
<i>Altensteini</i>
<i>cycadifolia</i>
<i>Stangeria paradoxa</i>
<i>Cycas media</i>
<i>Normanbyana</i>
<i>sp. New Guinea</i>
<i>circinalis</i>
<i>Rhumphii</i>

The Orders PALMÆ and CYCADEÆ, are intermixed.

## ORDERS GROUPED ON NEW LAWN.

LAURINEÆ, represented by the following—

*Cinnamomum zeylanicum*  
Camphora  
*Laurus indica*  
Tamala  
nobilis  
borbonia  
*Cinnamomum*  
*Litsæa dealbata*  
glauca  
*Nesodaphne Tawa*  
*Oreodaphne californica*  
*Cryptocarya glaucescens*  
obovata  
anstralis  
sp. undescribed  
*Tetranthera ferruginea*

PITTOSPOREÆ, represented by the following—

*Billardiera cymosa*  
*Bursaria spinosa*  
*Citriobatus multiflorus*  
*Pittosporum cornifolium*  
crassifolium  
Colensoi  
eugenoides  
revolutum  
rhombifolium  
rigidum  
phillyraeoides  
tenuifolium  
Tobira  
undulatum  
*Hymenosporum flavum*

SAXIFRAGEÆ, represented by the following—

*Escallonia macrantha*  
montevidensis  
organensis  
rubra  
*Baueria sessiliflora*  
rubæoides  
*Itea virginica*  
*Deutzia corymbosa*  
crenata  
flore pleno  
*Saxifraga cæspitosa*  
palmata  
Sternbergii  
hypnoides  
intacta

*Deutzia gracilis*  
seabra  
*Ceratopetalum apetalum*  
gummiferum  
laurifolium  
*Aphanopetalum resinosum*  
*Callicoma serratifolia*  
*Philadelphus coronarius*  
speciosus  
grandiflorus  
*Saxifraga rotundifolia*  
sarmentosa  
*Tellima grandiflora*  
*Weinmannia pauiculosa*

ROSACEÆ, represented by the following—

Tribe 2.—*Drupaceæ*.  
*Prunus chicasa*  
Cerasus  
Lauro-cerasus  
lusitanica  
Mahaleb  
Myrobalana  
serotina  
sinensis  
spinosa  
Virginiæ  
americana  
sp. undescribed  
*Cerasus ilicifolius*  
*Amygdalus communis*  
Persica

Tribe 3.—*Spiræaceæ*.

*Spiræa bella*  
callosa  
confusa  
carpinifolia  
salicifolia  
var. rosæ  
filipendula  
hypericifolia  
opulifolia  
Reevesiana  
var. fl. pl.  
Ulmaria  
undulata  
Lindleyana  
Fortunei  
nutans var. argentea  
var. rhamnifolia  
seven species undescribed  
*Kerria japonica*  
var. fl. pl.

Tribe 4.—*Fragariaceæ*.

*Fragaria vesca*  
*Potentilla pennsylvanica*

recta  
geoides  
rupestris  
*Schicatiana*  
affine  
hæmatochrus  
argentea  
ehrysantha  
collina  
glandulosa

*Geum eocineum*  
urbanum  
Wiccei  
Rafinesqueanum

*Agrimonia odorata*  
leucantha  
repens  
pilosa  
Eupatoria

*Rubus biflorus*  
Borreri  
Balforianus  
cordifolius  
eorylifolius  
dumetorum  
diversifolius  
Idæus  
laciniatus  
Lindleyanus  
macropodus  
paludosus  
rosæfolius  
echinatus  
rhamnifolius  
suberectus  
thyrsoides  
rugosus  
australis  
canadensis  
sp. undescribed

Tribe 5.—*Sanguisorbæ*.

*Poterium sanguisorba*  
var. minor  
*Acæna sanguisorbæ*  
*Sanguisorba tenuifolia*

Tribe 6.—*Roseæ*.

*Rosa Banksiæ*  
canina  
caroliniana  
damascena  
lævigata  
nana  
rubiginosa

*Rosa blanda*  
spiuosissima  
setigera  
cinnamomea  
var. glandulifera  
3 sp. undescribed

Tribe 7.—*Pomaceæ*.

*Pyrus Malus*  
arbætifolia  
aucuparia  
var. quercifolia  
*Aria*  
baceata  
var. aurantiaca  
var. microcarpa  
erasifera  
coronaria  
latifolia  
pinnatifida  
prunifolia  
var. conocarpa  
var. longicarpa  
salicifolia  
spectabilis  
5 sp. undescribed  
*Cydonia vulgaris*  
japonica  
*Eriobotrya japonica*  
*Mespilus germanica*  
*Quillaja saponaria*  
*Raphiolepis indica*  
variety  
ovata  
*Photinia serrulata*  
*Cotoneaster rotundifolia*

Roylei  
Simmondsii  
tomentosa  
vacciniifolia  
buxifolia  
vulgaris  
affinis  
baccillaris  
microphylla  
obtusa  
nepalense  
2 sp. undescribed  
*Cratægus coccinea*  
pyracantha  
oxyacantha  
var. laciniata  
flore rosea  
var. eriocarpa  
var. stricta  
var. obtusa  
*Azarolus*  
sanguinea  
punctata

<i>Crataegus crus-galli</i>	
var. <i>ovalifolia</i>	
var. <i>prunifolia</i>	
<i>pyrifolia</i>	
var. <i>spinosa</i>	
<i>tanacetifolia</i> variety	
<i>Celsiana</i>	
var. <i>odoratissima</i>	
<i>virginica</i>	
several undescribed species	

URTICEÆ (including Moraceæ, Ulmaceæ, Cannabinaceæ, and Platanaceæ), represented by the following—

Sub-order—*Moraceæ*.

<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>	
<i>Ficus aspera</i>	
<i>rubiginosa</i>	
<i>Carica</i>	
<i>elastica</i>	
<i>lucida</i>	
<i>macrophylla</i>	
<i>macrocarpa</i>	
<i>nitida</i>	
<i>religiosa</i>	
<i>stipulata</i>	
<i>vesca</i>	
<i>Sycomorus</i>	
<i>syringæfolia</i>	
<i>Hardlandii</i>	
<i>nesophila</i>	
<i>lurida</i>	
<i>latifolia</i>	
<i>Maclura aurantiaca</i>	
<i>Morus alba</i>	
var. <i>Moretiana</i>	
var. <i>multicaulis</i>	
<i>Cape Good Hope</i>	
<i>nigra</i>	
<i>rubra</i>	
<i>mauritiana</i>	

Sub-order—*Ulmaceæ*.

<i>Planera japonica</i>	
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	
var. <i>cordata</i>	
<i>australis</i>	
sp. <i>Cape Good Hope</i>	
<i>rhamnifolia</i>	
<i>Trema orientalis</i>	
<i>Ulmus campestris</i>	
var. <i>viminalis</i>	
var. <i>variegata</i>	
var. <i>pendula</i>	
var. <i>purpurea</i>	

<i>Ulmus moutana</i>	
var. <i>fastigiata</i>	
<i>subcrosa</i>	
<i>chiuensis</i>	
<i>americana</i>	
var. <i>pendula</i>	

Sub-order—*Cannabinaceæ*.

<i>Cannabis sativa</i>	
var. <i>gigantea</i>	

<i>Humulus lupulus</i>	
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Sub-order—*Platanaceæ*.

<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	
<i>orientalis</i>	

*Urticeæ proper.*

<i>Urtica ferox</i>	
<i>Boehmeria argentea</i>	
<i>macrophylla</i>	
sp. <i>Java</i>	
<i>nivea</i>	

<i>Pipturus propinquus</i>	
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<i>Laportea gigas</i>	
<i>photiniphylla</i>	

<i>Parictaria officinalis</i>	
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SOLANEÆ, represented by the following—

<i>Atropa Belladonna</i>	
<i>Brugmansia suaveolens</i>	
var. <i>lutea</i>	
<i>Knightii</i>	
<i>Cestrum aurantiacum</i>	
<i>odoratissimum</i>	
<i>diurnum</i>	
<i>nocturnum</i>	
<i>fetidissimum</i>	
<i>Chænesthes lancolata</i>	
<i>Datura sanguinea</i>	
<i>meteloides</i>	
<i>Fabiana imbricata</i>	
<i>Habrothamnus Ronyallii</i>	
<i>elegans</i>	
<i>scaber</i>	
<i>fasciculatus</i>	
sp. <i>undescribed</i>	

<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	
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<i>Jochroma tubulosa</i>	
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<i>Withania somnifera</i>	
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<i>Lycium australe</i>	
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<i>rigidum</i>	
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<i>barbarum</i>	
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sp. <i>Caffir Thorn</i>	
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<i>Nicotiana Tabaccum</i>	
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<i>glaucia</i>	
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<i>rustica</i>	
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<i>Neirembergia frutescens</i>	<i>Hakea cycloptera</i>
<i>Petunia variabilis</i>	<i>elliptica</i>
<i>Physalis peruviana</i>	<i>eriantha</i>
<i>Solandra laevis</i>	<i>laurina</i>
<i>Solanum auriculatum</i>	<i>flexilis</i>
<i>atropurpureum</i>	<i>gibbosa</i>
<i>repandum</i>	<i>leucoptera</i>
<i>caffrum</i>	<i>microcarpa</i>
<i>coriaceum</i>	<i>nitida</i>
<i>Dulcamara</i>	<i>nodosa</i>
<i>glaucophyllum</i>	<i>oleafolia</i>
<i>hystrix</i>	<i>propinqua</i>
<i>hæmatocarpum</i>	<i>purpurea</i>
<i>jasminoides</i>	<i>pugioniformis</i>
<i>simile</i>	<i>rostrata</i>
<i>laciniatum</i>	<i>saligna</i>
<i>marginatum</i>	<i>suaveolens</i>
<i>nigrum</i>	<i>undulata</i>
<i>pseudo-capsicum</i>	<i>verrucosa</i>
<i>ciliatum</i>	<i>trinervia</i>
<i>pyracanthum</i>	<i>orthorrhyncha</i>
<i>sodomæum</i>	five sp. undescribed
<i>robustum</i>	
four undescribed species	

PROTEACEÆ, represented by the following—

<i>Banksia marginata</i>	
<i>Cunninghamii</i>	
<i>integerrifolia</i>	
<i>ericifolia</i>	
<i>Hookerii</i>	
<i>littoralis</i>	
<i>Baxteri</i>	
<i>serrata</i>	
<i>Brownii</i>	
three sp. undescribed	
<i>Grevillea alpina</i>	
var. <i>Dallachiana</i>	
<i>aquifolium</i>	
<i>Banksii</i>	
<i>confertifolia</i>	
<i>linearis</i>	
<i>oleoides</i> , var. <i>dimorpha</i>	
<i>ericifolia</i>	
<i>ilicifolia</i> , var. <i>lobata</i>	
<i>longifolia</i>	
<i>macrostylis</i>	
<i>obtusifolia</i>	
<i>parviflora</i>	
<i>riparia</i>	
<i>robusta</i>	
<i>Hilleana</i>	
<i>Hakea acicularis</i>	
<i>Baxterii</i>	
<i>ulicina</i>	
<i>corymbosa</i>	
<i>crassifolia</i>	
<i>cucullata</i>	

<i>Hakea cycloptera</i>	
<i>elliptica</i>	
<i>eriantha</i>	
<i>laurina</i>	
<i>flexilis</i>	
<i>gibbosa</i>	
<i>leucoptera</i>	
<i>microcarpa</i>	
<i>nitida</i>	
<i>nodosa</i>	
<i>oleafolia</i>	
<i>propinqua</i>	
<i>purpurea</i>	
<i>pugioniformis</i>	
<i>rostrata</i>	
<i>saligna</i>	
<i>suaveolens</i>	
<i>undulata</i>	
<i>verrucosa</i>	
<i>trinervia</i>	
<i>orthorrhyncha</i>	
five sp. undescribed	
<i>Macadamia ternifolia</i>	
<i>Knightia excelsa</i>	
<i>Leucadendron argenteum</i>	
<i>glabrum</i>	
<i>uliginosum</i>	
sp. undescribed	
<i>Lomatia silaifolia</i>	
<i>longifolia</i>	
<i>Telopia speciosissima</i>	
<i>Stenocarpus salignus</i>	
variety	
<i>sinuatus</i>	
<i>Protea mcllera</i>	
<i>cynaroides</i>	
<i>aurea</i>	
sp. undescribed	
<i>Dryandra plumosa</i>	
<i>floribunda</i>	
sp. undescribed	

THYMELEÆ, represented by the following—

<i>Daphne Houtteana</i>	
<i>laureola</i>	
<i>Mezereum</i>	
<i>hybrida</i>	
<i>indica</i>	
<i>alba</i>	
<i>rubra</i>	
<i>Dais cotinifolia</i>	
<i>Pimelea curviflora</i>	
<i>drupacea</i>	
<i>linifolia</i>	
<i>clavata</i>	
<i>octophylla</i>	
<i>humilis</i>	
<i>decussata</i>	

CUPULIFERÆ, represented by the following—

*Quercus robur*

var. *fastigiata*

*lancifolia*

*reticulata*

*lusitanica*

var. *Mirbeckii*

*suber*

*spicata*

*rubra*

*lanata*

*Hodgkinsonii*

*cerris*

varieties of

*castanea*

*sinuata*

*Ilex*

varieties of

*coccifera*

*alba*

*macrocarpa*

*bicolor*

*Ægilops*

*glauca*

variety

*lobata*

*agrifolia*

*serrata*

*glabra*

*Tauzin*

*mexicana*

*paniculata*

*virens*

*coccinea*

*cinerea*

*polymorpha*

*carnea*

*sonomensis*

*tinctoria*

*cuneata*

*Gerhardiana*

*Dalechampei*

*alnooides*

*Corylus Avellana*

*Myrica cerifera*

BERBERIDACEÆ, represented by the following—

*Berberis aristata*

*asiatica*

*buxifolia*

*aquifolia*

*canadensis*

*stenophylla*

*crassifolia*

*cratægina*

*Darwiniæ*

*diversifolia*

*Berberis Fortunei*  
*fuchsiodes*  
*Hookeri*  
*orientalis*  
*hypoleuca*  
*iberica*  
*Jamesonii*  
*japonica*  
*laxiflora*  
*Leschenaulti*  
*macrophylla*  
*mexicana*  
*Newberti*  
*sp. undescribed*  
*pinnata*  
*pallida*  
*provincialis*  
*sinensis*  
*sanguinolenta*  
*tenuifolia*  
*trifoliata*  
*vulgaris*  
var. *lutea*  
var. *purpurea*  
*Nandina domestica*

POLYGALÆ, represented by the following—

*Polygala speciosa*  
*myrtifolia*  
*Dalmasiana*  
*grandiflora*  
*oppositifolia*  
*grandis*

*Muraltia Heisteria*

ANONACEÆ, represented by the following—

*Asimina triloba*  
*Eupompatia laurina*

MAGNOLIACEÆ, represented by the following—

*Liriodendron tulipiferum*  
*Illicium grandiflorum*  
*floridanum*  
*Magnolia tomentosa*  
*superba*  
*acuminata*  
*tripetala*  
*fuscata*  
var. *anonæfolia*  
*spectabilis*  
*grandiflora*  
var. *lanceolata*  
*Norbertiana*  
*glauca*  
*Yulan*  
*obovata*  
*Lenne*

<i>Michelia neilgherria</i>	<i>Erica concinna</i>
Champaea	<i>coecinea</i>
<i>Drimys axillaris</i>	<i>cerinthoides</i>
aromatica	var. <i>coronata</i>
<b>TERNSTRÆMIACEÆ, represented by the following—</b>	<b>cruenta</b>
<i>Thea Bohea</i> —“Black Tea”	<i>margaritacea</i>
Assamica—“Assam Tea”	<i>multiflora</i>
<i>Camellia Japonica</i> (Japanese Camellia)	<i>pilosa</i>
reticulata	<i>Giloa</i>
sasanqua rosea	<i>Petiveri</i>
<b>RANUNCULACEÆ, represented by the following—</b>	<i>pallida</i>
<i>Clematis aristata</i>	<i>phylicoides</i>
crispa	<i>tubiflora</i>
flammea	<i>ureolaris</i>
var. <i>maritima</i>	<i>verticillata</i>
microphylla	<i>variegata</i>
pubescens	<i>valgaris</i>
patens	var. <i>tenuis</i>
<i>Thalictrum aquilegiæfotium</i>	var. <i>foliis aureus</i>
macrocarpum	<i>Wilhormi</i>
minus, var. clatum	<i>Bowicaua</i>
simplex	<i>autumnalis</i>
sp. undescribed	<i>hiemalis</i>
<i>Anemone japonica</i>	<i>uigrita</i>
alba	<i>hybrida</i>
virginiana	<i>Cavendishii</i>
cylindrica	<i>persoluta</i>
<i>Ranunculus asiaticus</i>	alba
Breynianus	<i>pyramidalis</i> , var. <i>gracilis</i>
brutius	<i>Tetralix</i>
oreophilus	alba mollis
millefoliatus	<i>strieta</i>
muricatus	<i>rubens</i>
Stevenii	<i>vagans</i>
<i>Helleborus lividus</i>	var. <i>graudiflora</i>
niger	var. <i>alba</i>
<i>Aquilegia formosa</i>	<i>linnaeoides</i>
canadensis	<i>veutricosa</i> var. <i>Brownii</i>
<i>Paeonia arctica</i>	var. <i>breviflora</i>
officinalis	var. <i>miuor</i>
peregrina	var. <i>erecta</i>
mollis	var. <i>graudiflora</i>
<b>ERICACEÆ, represented by the following—</b>	var. <i>globosa</i>
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	var. <i>Rothweilliaua</i>
<i>Cyrilla racemiflora</i>	var. <i>rosea</i>
<i>Erica arborea</i>	var. <i>unagnifiea</i>
ciuarea, var. <i>atropurpurea</i>	var. <i>superba</i>
var. <i>alba</i>	var. <i>impreressa</i>
var. <i>major</i>	<i>aristata major</i>
var. <i>rosea</i>	<i>Burnetti</i>
var. <i>purpurca</i>	<i>coloraus</i>
<i>audromedæflora</i>	alba, var. <i>minor</i>
<i>bæcans</i>	<i>vernix coeciuæa</i>
<i>calycina</i>	<i>mammmosa</i>
<i>ciliaris</i>	rigida, var. <i>alba</i>
	<i>Hammoudii</i>
	<i>pygmæa</i>
	<i>Mackeyana</i>
	<i>Allportei</i>
	sp. (2)

<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	<i>Azalea indica</i>
<i>Menziesia polifolia</i>	<i>phœnicea</i>
var. <i>alba</i>	<i>obtusa</i>
<i>Rhododendron arboreum</i>	<i>microphylla</i>
<i>ponticum</i>	
<i>neillgaricum</i>	
<i>fragrantissimum</i>	
<i>aucubaefolium</i>	
<i>Arctostaphylos tomentosa</i>	<i>EPACRIDEÆ</i> , represented by the fol-
<i>arbutooides</i>	lowiug—
<i>Arbutus Unedo</i>	<i>Sprengelia cœrulea</i>
<i>Menziesii</i>	<i>Epacris exserta</i>
<i>procera</i>	<i>lougiflora</i>
sp. (2) undescribed	<i>impressa</i>
<i>Audromeda Catesbæi</i>	var. <i>carmiuca</i>
<i>formosa</i>	var. <i>paludosa</i>
<i>phillyræfolia</i>	var. <i>acuminata</i>
	<i>Aerotricha serrulata</i>
	<i>Leucopogon Richei</i>
	<i>Astroloma humifusa</i>

LIST OF PLANTS INTRODUCED INTO GARDENS SINCE JULY 1876,  
EITHER QUITE NEW TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OR TO RE-  
PLACE THOSE WHICH HAD BEEN LOST IN FORMER YEARS.

Those marked with an asterisk are re-introductions.

Agave Shawi	Aristolochia ornithocephala
cærulescens	labiosa
Ailanthus excelsa	ciliata
Asperula azurea	sempervirens
Anemone cylindrica	Adhatoda ventricosa
Acer japonicum, var. rufinervum	Aphelexis macrantha purpurea
polymorphum dissectum, fol. roscus	Alternanthera Verschaffeltii
versicolor	Artocarpus odoratissimus
palmatifidum, fol. variegatum	Lakoocha ?
Asclepias incarnata	Amoora Roxburghii
Abutilon Darwiui, var. tessellatum	Alangium decapetalum
Van Houttei, var. aurea	Barringtonia acutangula
vexillarium (megapotamicum), var.	Bambusa auriculata
variegatum	Tulda ?
Auguste Paswald	Balcoopa ?
Azalea La Victorie	Bergera Koenigii
Chas. Encke	Begonia Mrs. Joske
Charmier	caffra
Sigismund Rucker	Bignonia alba-lutea
Todmanni	ornata
Mdme. Paul Dcsanger	capreolata
Marquis of Lorne	Boltonia glastifolia
Maxinilian I.	Bouvardia elegans
occidentalis	Maidens'-blush
Ampelopsis Veitchi	Bridal-wreath
Azara microphylla	Oriflamme
Arctostaphylos tomentosa	umbellata carnea
Abelia triflora	Banksia Fortunei
arbutioides	Hookeri
Alstroemeria Olympica	paludosa

LIST OF PLANTS INTRODUCED INTO GARDENS SINCE JULY 1876,  
ETC.—continued.

Those marked with an asterisk are re-introductions.

LIST OF PLANTS INTRODUCED INTO GARDENS SINCE JULY 1876,  
ETC.—continued.

Those marked with an asterisk are re-introductions.

<i>Logania latifolia</i>	<i>Rhododendron acutubæfolium</i>
<i>Lespedeza capitata</i>	<i>fragrantissimum</i>
<i>Lepachys pinnata</i>	<i>Rhamnus papillosum</i>
<i>Leptosiphon androsaceus</i>	<i>Samalia malabarica</i>
<i>densiflorus</i>	<i>Sapindus emarginatus</i>
<i>Locastylis alata</i>	<i>rubiginosus</i>
<i>Lonicera cœrulea</i>	<i>Stereulia urens</i>
* <i>Lapageria rosea</i>	<i>Smilax ovalifolia</i>
<i>Lilium Krameri</i>	<i>Sedum Maximowiczii</i>
<i>concolor</i>	<i>Spiræa Fortunei</i> , var. <i>alba</i>
<i>Lonicera confusa</i>	<i>salicifolia</i> , var. <i>Bethlemensis</i>
<i>Lactaria callicarpa</i>	<i>Solanum ciliatum</i>
<i>Livistonia Jenkensii</i>	<i>Synphytum asperrium</i>
<i>Monarda punctata</i>	<i>Sophora alopecuroides</i>
* <i>Mcleytus lanceolatus</i>	<i>Salvia Grahami purpurata</i>
<i>Nycterinia selaginoides</i>	<i>Heeri</i>
<i>Narcissus</i> , var. <i>toton-albus</i>	<i>Verschaffelti</i>
var. <i>Constantinople</i>	<i>Saxo-Gothæa conspicua</i> , var. <i>variegata</i>
<i>Nissa fruticosa</i>	<i>Skimmia oblate</i>
<i>Nauclea Cadamba</i>	<i>Tropæolum peregrinum</i>
<i>Oxalis valdiviensis</i>	<i>Thermopsis borealis</i> , var. <i>variegata</i>
<i>Enothera rhombipetala</i>	<i>Thujopsis dolabrata</i>
<i>Ophiopogon luteum variegatum</i>	<i>Tecomaria pulchra</i>
<i>Olea americana</i>	<i>Terminalia Chebula</i>
<i>Pimelia clavata</i>	<i>Tetranthera Roxburghii</i>
<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	<i>Trophis aspera</i>
<i>Phascolus diversifolius</i>	<i>Ulmus campestris</i> , var. <i>variegata</i>
<i>Pinus Loudoniana</i>	<i>purpurca</i>
<i>Pluchea camphorata</i>	<i>viminalis</i>
<i>Polygonum filiforme</i> , var. <i>variegata</i>	<i>Verbena angustifolia</i>
<i>Pelargonium</i> —13 varieties (named)	<i>prostrata</i>
<i>Poinsettia pulcherrima</i> , var. <i>plenissima</i>	<i>Viola (Lee's) "Victoria Reginæ"</i>
<i>Punica nana</i>	<i>Viburnum Standishii</i>
* <i>Pavonia coccinea</i>	<i>macrocephalum</i>
<i>Passiflora</i>	<i>Vitex nitens</i>
<i>Camdeni</i>	<i>Vaccinium Arctostaphylos</i>
<i>limbata</i>	<i>Wrightia mollissima</i>
<i>Protea aurca</i>	<i>Yucca Whipplei</i>
<i>Phormium Colensoi</i> , var. <i>variegata</i>	<i>crenulata</i>
<i>Psidium aromaticum</i>	<i>angustifolia</i>
<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i>	<i>Zizypha mollis</i>
* <i>Ribes alpinum</i>	

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